

The Latter-Day Saints' MILLENNIAL STAR.

HE THAT HATH AN EAR, LET HIM HEAR WHAT THE SPIRIT SAITH UNTO THE CHURCHES.—Rev. II. 7.

No. 9.

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VOL. IX.

AMERICA.

GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND MEXICAN FORCES.

The Royal Mail Steam-ship "Hibernia," Captain Ryrie, which left Boston on the 1st instant, and Halifax on the 3rd, arrived in the Mersey on Thursday morning, the 15th ult. She brings very important news.

A great battle has been fought between the American and Mexican armies, between Saltillo and Monterey. The accounts are now very positive as to the result, and further intelligence was daily expected.

General Taylor, at the latest preceding dates from him, 20th February, was posted at Agua Nueva, a well chosen position, abounding in water, as its name denotes, about eighteen miles in advance of Saltillo, upon the road to San Luis! and at the entrance of the defile which, it would seem, extends almost the whole distance thence to the famous pass of Rinconada, about fifty miles in the rear, and distant about thirty from Monterey. His whole force mustered there, including the column of General Wool, which had joined, consisting of between 5000 and 6000 men, all volunteers except 400 or 500 artillerymen and dragoons of the regular force, with three or four field batteries, numbering some twenty guns. Santa Anna, who had long been lying at San Luis de Potosi, with an army variously estimated, at from 17,000 to 30,000, commenced a march about the middle of February, to attack Taylor's position. The country that separates them, is, for the most part, a bleak desert, where water is only to be found in tanks artificially constructed, and offering great difficulties, as well of subsistence as in the transportation of cannon. He appears to have reached the vicinity of General Taylor's position about the 21st of Feb., and to have come into conflict with him.

The details of the battle, as given by Captain Brown, who left Brazos on the 10th of March, are follows:—

General Taylor was attacked by Santa Anna, at Agua Nueva, and, after a sharp battle, fell back in good order to the vicinity of the city of Saltillo. Here he was again attacked by Santa Anna, and a sharp engagement ensued, in which General Taylor was victorious, continuing his retreat in good order. General Taylor fell back on Monterey, where he arrived in safety, and entrenched himself. Finding, however, that Santa Anna would not attack him, General Taylor sallied out, and gave him battle. A long and severe conflict ensued, which terminated in the total defeat of Santa Anna, with a very heavy loss. The loss is reported to be between four and five thousand. This may be an exaggeration; but when it is considered that General Taylor had twenty pieces of flying artillery, splendidly officered and managed, we venture the opinion that the Mexican loss has been very heavy. Capt. Brown states that all the points on the Rio Grande are in hourly apprehension of

being attacked by the Mexicans. At Camargo, especially the number of Mexicans hanging about the outskirts of the town, had created considerable anxiety and vigilance among our troops.

Capt. Hicks, in the Government employ on the Rio Grande, who left Brazos on the 10th, also gives the following corroborative information. Captain Hicks brings intelligence from Camargo to the 5th instant, at which place information had been received from a Mexican, who had just arrived from the interior, that a collision had taken place at Buena Vista, Saltillo, and Monterey, between the forces of Santa Anna, numbering some 23,000, and those of General Taylor. The conflict was stubborn and sanguinary on both sides, the enemy suffering immeasurably; but General Taylor, finding himself too hotly pressed on all sides, by a force greatly outnumbering his, retired before the enemy in good order, and made good his retreat to Monterey, spiking six pieces of ordnance, and leaving at Saltillo some 30,000 rations, which have fallen into the enemy's hands. The different engagements are said to have occupied a space of three days. The enemy followed closely upon General Taylor's retreat until he arrived at Monterey, where the battle was renewed, and our forces gained a decided advantage over the enemy, forcing him to precipitately retire, when General Taylor, with a battery of flying artillery, and a squadron of dragoons pressed them warmly home, creating such immense havoc in their routed columns, that the slain are represented to have been ridden over, in piles three deep. The enemy was pursued for eighteen miles on the Saltillo road, having suffered in all the engagements to the amount of 5000 killed, wounded, and missing. General Taylor's loss is said to be 1000. At the last advices Santa Anna is said to have been endeavouring to rally his forces for another desperate onslaught, while General Urrea had fallen in with General Taylor's rear, near Passa Victoria, with 8000 cavalry, and an irregular force of Rancheros, for the purpose of impeding reinforcements and cutting off all communication between Monterey and Camargo. General Taylor is confident that he can maintain his position until adequate assistance may arrive.

The *New York Courier and Enquirer* of the 31st, publishes the following under the head postscript, two p.m. :—

"Just as we are going to press we have received extracts from New Orleans papers which give later and authentic news from the army."

The following statement was brought from the schooner John Bell, in the river, by the reporter of the *Picayune*. It was prepared for that paper by Lieutenant J. C. Bibb, of the United States army. Though necessarily brief, it is clear and connected :—

Dr. Turner, U. S. A., who arrived at Matamoras on the 9th instant from Monterey, brought the intelligence of another brilliant victory over the Mexicans. The scene of action was at Buena Vista, a hacienda about six miles west of Saltillo. The fighting commenced on the 22nd of February and ended on the 23rd. Santa Anna retired to Agua Nueva, a distance of ten miles, leaving four thousand killed and wounded upon the field. Santa Anna's adjutant general and many other officers and men are prisoners. The loss on our part was seven hundred killed and wounded. Santa Anna's force amounted to at least fifteen thousand men; that of General Taylor to about five thousand, almost entirely volunteers. His army is composed of Washington's, Bragg's, and Thomas's batteries, one squadron of the 1st and one of the 2nd dragoons, the Arkansas and Kentucky cavalry, a brigade of Illinois and one of the Indiana volunteers the 1st Mississippi and 2nd Kentucky regiments, and the company of Texas volunteers. Dr. T. brought a list of sixty-three officers killed and wounded.

Amongst the officers killed on the side of the Americans were Colonel Jefferson Davies, Colonel A. Yell, Colonel M'Ree, Colonel Henry Clay, (the son of the American statesman), and Colonel Harnin.

(From the *N. O. Delta*, March 23.)

On the 22nd Santa Anna began the battle, by various manœuvres, attempting to outflank and terrify Old Rough and Ready. On that day the battle was confined to skirmishing and cannonading, without much effect on either side.

In the meantime Santa Anna had sent a large force to Taylor's rear, but our

artillery opened upon them with great effect, and they were soon compelled to withdraw. On the 23rd the battle commenced in real earnest, and raged with great violence during the whole day.

The Americans did not wait to be attacked, but, with the most daring intrepidity, charged on the enemy with loud huzzas, their officers leading them most gallantly. General Taylor was every where in the thickest of the fight. He received a ball through his overcoat, but was not injured.

Adjutant Bliss was slightly wounded at his side. Adjutant Lincoln, also, of the General's staff, the intrepid young officer who so distinguished himself at Resaca de la Palma, was killed.

The battle of the 23rd lasted from early in the morning till about four, p.m., when Santa Anna drew off his army, and retired to Agua Nueva, to await a reinforcement.

It will be remembered that Santa Anna's corps de reserve, commanded by General Vasques, had been delayed in its march, and has, no doubt, joined him, a few days after the battle, but in the meantime his army is starving, and many of his men are deserting.

Captain Hunter's strong artillery company was not in the action, but had left Monterey to join General Taylor, with six cannon, two of them being eighteen pounders.

On the 7th of March, one of the Ohio regiments also left Monterey to join Gen. Taylor. If these, and the artillery of Captain Prentiss, arrive in time, the General's heavy loss will be fully repaired, and he will be ready to meet Santa Anna again.

General Taylor, at the last accounts, was still maintaining his position, undisturbed by the enemy. An exchange of prisoners had taken place, and Old Rough and Ready's promise to Colonel Marshall to get back O. M. Clay and his party, by taking Mexican prisoners enough to exchange for them, has been redeemed.

General Wool greatly distinguished himself in action, and all the officers fought like heroes. After the battle, General Taylor demanded of Santa Anna an unconditional surrender of his whole army, which the latter declined; but, in return, requested General Taylor to surrender immediately. Immortal be the reply of Old Rough and Ready, as delivered by the gallant Lieutenant Crittenden:—"General Taylor Never Surrenders!"

Santa Anna's adjutant general was captured by the Americans, but was afterwards exchanged. General Taylor occupied his ground on the 24th and 25th, without opposition.

Colonel Morgan, of the Ohio volunteers, with a small force, cut his way through large bodies of armed Mexicans, and arrived at Merin.

A detachment of three companies under command of Colonel Giddings, was sent to his aid, and the whole party are said to have arrived safely at Monterey.

A train of 100 loaded waggons of the United States, on their way to Monterey from Camargo, under escort of thirty volunteers, was captured by a body of Mexican cavalry a few miles beyond Marino. Three of the men made good their escape, the rest were taken prisoners.

A young lady, the daughter of an American citizen, living in Mexico, and returning home from New Orleans, where she had been going to school, was taken with this train, her father having been killed by the Mexicans. She had escaped, and arrived at Monterey in safety, where her misfortunes had excited the most lively sympathy. The lady's name is Miss Burns. The Mexicans have possession of Saralvo, China, Mier, and all the towns beyond Camargo and Monterey.

Santa Anna gives the following account of the battle:—

Camp near Buena Vista, February 23, 1847.

Excellent Sir,—After two days' battle, in which the enemy, with a force of 8000 to 9000 men, and twenty-six pieces of artillery, lost five of his positions, three pieces of artillery, and two flags. I have determined to go back to Agua Nueva, to provide myself with provisions, not having a single grain of rice left. Thanks to the position occupied by the enemy, he has not been completely beaten, but he left on the field about 2000 dead. Both armies have been cut to pieces, but the trophies of the war will give you an idea on which side has been the advantage.

We have struggled with hunger and thirst during forty hours; and if we can provide ourselves with provisions we will go again to charge the enemy. The soldiers under my command have done their duty, and covered the honour of the Mexican nation with glory; the enemy has seen that neither his advantageous position, nor the broken nature of the ground, nor the rigour of the season, (for it has been raining during the action), could prevent the terrible charge with the bayonet, which left him terrified.

SANTA ANNA.

The *Washington Union*, of the 29th March, says, "A letter, which we have seen, has been received this day from Havannah, which states that, on the previous evening, the steamer Mississippi had arrived from Vera Cruz, having taken the place of the unfortunate Tweed, which has been recently shipwrecked on the coast. From the reliable accounts brought by her, it would appear that Santa Anna had ordered the troops to be withdrawn from the city, leaving the castle to defend itself. According to an order issued by Santa Anna, it appears that his troops are to make a stand at the Puere Nacional—National Bridge—about twenty-three miles from Vera Cruz."

SANTA FE.

By letters dated Independence, Mo., Feb. 15th, we learn that a battle had been fought at Santa Fe, between Colonel Doniphan's regiment and some Mexicans. Col. Doniphan, with 600 men, was marching to join General Wool at Chihuahua. When within fifty miles of Pass Del Norte, they were met by 1200 Mexicans, bearing a black flag. The Colonel sent an interpreter to ask what was meant. The answer was, an unconditional surrender. Colonel Doniphan asked fifteen minutes to think of the matter, which time he used in drawing up his men. The Mexicans fired, when an engagement ensued, which ended in the Mexicans being routed, and leaving forty slain. Several of the Colonel's men were wounded, but none killed.

MEXICO.

This ill-fated country has been the scene of another revolution. It will be recollected that, overcome by the importunities of Saint Anna, the Government issued a demand on the clergy for 15,000,000 dollars! to be gained, if by no gentler means by the sale of the church property. Of the fifteen millions ten were thus apportioned:—On the church property in the federal state of Mexico, 4,750,000 dollars; Queretaro, 200,000 dollars; San Luis, 10,000 dollars; Vera Cruz, 40,000 dollars; Puebla and Plaxcaia, 1,250,000 dollars; Vera Cruz, 750,000 dollars; Jalisco, 675,000 dollars; Zacatecas, 500,000 dollars; Aguas-Calientes, 25,000 dollars; San Luis, 50,000 dollars; Michoacan, 300,000 dollars; Gua-ajuato, 400,000 dollars; San Luis, 150,000 dollars; Bishopric of Oajaca, 500,000 dollars; Durango, 400,000 dollars. The clergy immediately joined issue, and a formal protest was issued by the Archbishop's Chapter, to the Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical affairs. On the 5th of February the Congress authorized the taking of a loan of 450,000 dollars a month, which was acceded to. This loan was to be granted by the clergy in order to save their property from confiscation. But the clergy lost all confidence in the Government, and on the 26th of February, taking advantage of cowardice among a division of the National Guard, which had on that day received orders to march to the defence of Vera Cruz, they deposed the Congress and Government, and proclaimed in favour of a new Congress and Executive, to be elected on the Federal principle.

UNITED STATES.

The season has been unusually severe, and the navigation on the lakes and canals has of course been proportionably suspended by the frost. As soon as they are opened, the supplies of food will rapidly pour in and check the prices, which, according to the last accounts, were unsettled and easily affected. The *New York Herald* says,—“The last crop of grain has, as yet, hardly been touched, particularly that of corn. The aggregate exportation of this grain from this country to

Europe since the 1st of January last, a period of about three months, does not exceed five millions bushels, which is hardly a tenth part of the surplus on hand previous to the late harvest. According to the estimate made by the commissioner of patents, the crop of Indian corn in the United States in 1846, was about 460,000,000 bushels; this, with the surplus of the previous year, would swell the aggregate supply on hand in the fall of 1846, to at least 500,000,000 bushels. It would be safe to calculate upon a consumption in this country of at least 350,000,000 bushels, which would leave a margin for exportation of 150,000,000 bushels for the year ending in the fall of 1847. Of our supply of wheat we can spare a fifth part of the crop, which, in 1846, according to the above authority, was about 125,000,000 bushels. This would be equal to 5,000,000 barrels of flour. Of this we have exported, since the 1st of September last, full 1,000,000 barrels, leaving a balance of about 4,000,000 yet to go forward, in the event of its being wanted. It will be seen by the above calculation, that we have a surplus of breadstuffs in this country greater than the greatest estimated deficiency in the harvests of Great Britain. The best authorities in England calculate upon a deficiency equal to sixteen millions of quarters of grain, equal to about 145,000,000 American bushels. Suppose one-half of this deficiency should be required from this country, we shall still have 30,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn to supply the demand from other sources. The quantity of breadstuffs shipped from this country, to the United Kingdom, from September 1st, 1846, to March 27, 1847, according to the most official returns, was as annexed:—Flour, 1,258,876 barrels; corn meal, 248,852 barrels; rye, 2685 bushels; wheat, 1,273,882 bushels; corn, 6,931,640 bushels; oats, 144,060 bushels; barley, 130,071 bushels.

The state of Maryland has named the 1st of January next for resuming "payment of the current interest on the public debt," and the state of Indiana is taking a step in the same direction.

RELIEF OF IRELAND.—Congress having voted the use of the sloop of war, *Jamestown*, and the frigate *Macedonian*, to carry donations of food to Ireland, the *Jamestown* left Boston on the 29th instant, for Ireland, laden with provisions. The *Macedonian* is now loading with the same at New York. Messrs. Kipp and Brown set apart the receipts of all their stages. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick have dispensed with their annual festival, giving its cost to the relief fund. The Catholics of New York and Brooklyn, who have but few very rich people among them, have set a noble example of philanthropy. On one Sunday they collected in their several churches 13,750 dollars 34 cents. The contributions received by the Irish Relief Committee in New York amount to over 104,000 dollars. Collections and subscriptions have also been made for the poor of Scotland. The private collections throughout the American States for the Irish poor amount to about half a million of dollars. Four relief ships have sailed from New York, one from Philadelphia, and two from Boston. The contributions in the principal cities since December last are, in dollars, nearly as follows:—New York, 130,000; Boston, 45,000; Philadelphia, 50,000; Washington, 5000; Albany, 25,000; Newark (and State of New Jersey), 35,000; Baltimore, 40,000; New Orleans, 25,000; total 355,000 dollars.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM THE CAMP OF ISRAEL, NORTH AMERICA.

ADDRESSED TO L. N. SCOVIL AND G. D. WATT.

Two of our brothers, Thomas Woolsey and John Tibbets, left fort Pueblo, seventy miles above fort Bent on the Arkansas river, on the 29th December, where a detachment of 170 of our brethren, including the sick and laundress women are stationed for winter quarters, and reached here after a journey of fifty-two days without a guide, not seeing a white man on the route, and were robbed three times

by predatory bands of Pawnees, who took from them their horses and gave them mules, they also took the most of their ammunition and what clothing they had, except what they had on their backs.

Brother Woolsy informs me that he took a due north course from Pueblo, 137 miles, and struck the south fork of Platte, where it issues from the gap in the Rocky Mountains, about twelve rods wide, and then followed that fork to the junction of the north and south forks without a sign of a road, and the whole way was one continued succession of immense herds of buffalo. There was from two inches to one foot of snow along the route; their animals fared sumptuously on the buffalo grass, about five inches high, and as Woolsy expressed it; is both hay and grain; thirty-two days of their journey they lived on meat alone, without even salt. They crossed the Platte and travelled forty miles on Grand Island; found it very good—plenty of buffalo, rushes, grass, and plenty of timber. He brings news that the main body of our brethren under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cook, of the United States army, had taken the city of Alpasso, containing 5000 inhabitants, and commanding the pass from Mexico to California. Finding it impossible to get through the mountains in the winter to the latter place, have taken up quarters within the captured city, as no army can go from Mexico to California except they go through this pass. They were all well when brother Woolsy left, all the sick having been sent back to Pueblo. Several of the brothers have died, among whom were Joseph Richards, son of Phineas Richards, Richard Carter, Alva Phelps, Abner Chase, Milton Smith, brother Sharp. We have had considerable sickness in this place, and a great many have died; both sickness and death being caused in a great measure by exposure, from our being driven out from Nauvoo. Among the dead are Edmond Bosley, Father Van Waggoner, Joshua Holman, seven have died out of Stillman Pond's family, they came up here worn out with fatigue and sickness. Arrangements are now in progress to send off a company of pioneers in a few days, who will work their way up the Platte, as they find forage for their animals, the number will probably be from 100 to 150. Brother Orson Pratt has been to Pisgah and Garden Grove, and organized the brethren into companies of hundreds, fifties, and tens, and appointed a president and two councillors to preside over them. Brothers Benson and Erastus Snow have been to Punkah and organized the brethren there, and all the companies here are organized in the same way, and all comprehended in two grand divisions, with their presidencies; this has been done in accordance with a revelation given on the 14th of January, containing the word and will of the Lord concerning our journeyings to the West, and to continue so doing until all were moved who wished to go, and to fulfil covenants, touching these matters previously made. The winter has been severely cold, with but little snow; the river has been froze over most of the time, and great quantities of wood and timber have been brought over on the ice. Some of the old cattle have died on the rushes, and a few have been destroyed by the Indians, but thus far the stock have done very well. The families of the brothers who are in England are well as far as I know, great care and pains have been taken that none of the poor should suffer, or any whose husbands are away, and a tenth day labour has been exacted and cheerfully complied with which has so far more than accomplished the object.

EXTRACT OF ANOTHER LETTER FROM ONE OF THE TWELVE.

Continue in well doing, you are in a good field. Thrust in your sickle like a man of God and reaper—not in *thunder*; yes, in thunder but in meekness, and bear your testimony of the first principles of the gospel. And after faith, repentance, baptism, and laying on of hands; and the people enquire what next? Say unto them, "O, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, &c., gather, gather." What next? Gather. And what next? Gather yourselves together, O ye children of the kingdom, to the place which the Lord shall appoint; yea, prepare for the hour of your departure for the house of the Lord, for the resting place of the Saints.

P. S. Cyrus Daniels and Newel Knight have also died.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Sir,—The admirable article from the pen of the learned Mr. S. Hoga (in your last issue), contains so much that is truly instructive to all interested in biblical studies, that, in venturing to request of you the insertion of a few remarks on Mr. H.'s paper, I am solely actuated by the hope that in a future communication, on the same subject, Mr. H. will substantiate what, as yet, appears to me untenable in his argument.

If I understand Mr. H. aright, he accounts for the plural form of Elohim on the grounds that "our weak and limited faculties can comprehend the name Elohim only in the plural number:" or, that the idea entertained of God by the unassisted reason of man, is infallibly that of a plurality.

If this proposition were true, the consequence, it seems to me, would be, that the word by which the Deity is named should be a plural among all nations, without exception: since weakness belongs to the faculties of human kind, in genera, and not to those of a single branch of the family, in specie. But, far from such being the case, whole clusters of languages (the Hindoo-Germanic, for instance), have, from the remotest times, possessed words in the singular number, with which to express their idea of a Godhead. No examples will be required of me to prove what I state respecting those languages, some of which are known to every man of education. Drawing nearer to the field of our inquiry, we again find that the Semitic languages, sisters of the Hebrews, prove the possibility of comprehending the One God in the singular number, by the fact that the word Elohim is invariably expressed by a singular in the Chaldee, the Syriac, and the Arabic; although a plural of the same word does exist in these languages, to be employed in allusions to several gods (see the text and versions of Jeremiah x., xi.). Lastly, the Hebrew itself possesses a singular of Elohim, which singular could not have been formed, if, as Mr. H. opines, it were impossible for the human mind to conceive the Elohim in the singular.

It being, in conclusion, recognised by Mr. H. that the plurality of the Godhead is contrary to the revealed truth, while it must, on what I have adduced above, be granted that there is no necessity, from the nature of the human mind, for attributing to the Divine Oneness a plurality of form in human speech: it seems to follow that those ancestors of the Hebrews who have, nevertheless, adopted into their language the plural word Elohim, did so when under the influence of false notions of religion, that is, in their case, under the influence of Polytheism. I do not maintain that Polytheists universally have a plural name for Godhead, but I hold the inverse, that where the name of God is a plural, this peculiarity may be fairly traced to a Polytheistic origin.

T. T.

Manchester, 26th March, 1847.

[Ye Pharisees! How you teach for commandments the doctrines of men!! Do not strive to make that *singular* which God has made *plural*.—EDITOR.]

The Latter-day Saints' Millennial Star.

MAY 1, 1847.

Beloved Saints,—We are happy to say that we have news from the Camp of Israel, as late as the first of March last. All things appear to move on prosperously with the Saints in America: they are organized in splendid order for their "journeyings." The perfect discipline and harmonious order of the Hosts of Israel, marching through such an extensive country, is an event peculiar to these last days. Nothing has occurred in former times equal to it. The journey of the children of Israel was short, compared with the distance to be travelled by the Latter-day Saints—from Maine and Canada to the Rocky Mountains and California. It is a marvellous spectacle, when so many thousands come from so many different states

and nations, with all their diversified traditions and usages, and then, so soon after being baptized into one spirit, enter upon the most self-denying, and arduous, and toilsome, and even perilous undertaking, with such unity and vigour. Almost any other people would have required an expensive array of the munitions of war, and the offer of a captivating bounty, in order to induce men to enlist in such an enterprise. But not so with this people. With the love of God burning in their bosoms, they trample upon the greatest difficulties as a thing of nought, and smile at the angry elements of lawless violence and misrule, that have so frequently burst upon them. The nation from which they have gone out, has, indeed, very bounteously and properly bestowed half a million of dollars upon Ireland and Scotland, but seems to have forgotten the golden maxim, that "charity begins at home."

The millions of property that have been unlawfully and violently taken from the Latter-day Saints, if paid back to them now, might not only do something towards liquidating the demands of justice, but also towards averting those perplexities of war, and checking the sanguinary struggle that has already spilt the most distinguished blood of the nation; but it is not likely that they will do this soon. No matter. The Saints, with the riches of eternity for their portion, can do better without it than those that have plundered them can do with it; in short, more wealth would make their condition nothing better, but rather worse. More of the friendship of this world would be hostile to the all-wise designs of Jehovah. Have we any instance, on the inspired record, that God ever loved any people on the earth that he did not chasten? Whom he loveth he chasteneth and scourgeth, every son whom he receiveth. And if men will not "endure chastening, then are they not sons but bastards." But by their expulsion from state to state, and from "one country to another people"—by their multitudinous journeyings in the wilderness—by their patient endurance of all manner of evil—by the signs and wonders and mighty deeds with which their history is replete, they become a spectacle to all men; yea, their light shineth to the ends of the earth. While the nations of the earth "behold and wonder" at this marvellous work; it is to be feared that many will perish in their gainsayings. But still the flight of such multitudes to the mountains of America, is a proclamation to all nations that hear the sound thereof, that speaks as with the voice of many thunders. It will soon be carried with every flag to the remotest islands of the sea and the ends of the earth.

When men refuse any longer to hear the proclamation of the gospel by the preaching of the revealed word, then the last notable PROCLAMATION is by FLIGHT!! The inhabitants of Jerusalem that had obeyed the gospel under the preaching of Jesus and his apostles, were required to give the last great warning by flight to the MOUNTAINS. "But when ye shall see the abomination of desolation spoken of by Daniel the prophet, standing where it ought not (let him that readeth understand), then let them that be in Judea flee to the MOUNTAINS." The mountains were the only place of safety in that day of violence, and starvation, and war. The unbelieving Jews were warned by the flight of believers for the last time; so also was Lot instructed to *flee* to the MOUNTAIN. This was the last sermon ever preached to the wicked Sodomites and the inhabitants of the plain! The text and whole discourse were, *flee to the mountain*. Noah also fled from the reach and visitation of all men upon the mountain-waves of the great deep! As it was in the days of Noah, Lot, and the destruction of Jerusalem, so it shall be, before the son of man shall be seen coming in the "clouds with great power and glory." The elect shall first be "gathered together." Unparalleled affliction shall spread over the earth also, and even the righteous shall scarcely accomplish their escape.

This latter day FLIGHT, however, shall continue until all the upright are gathered

from all nations. Thus one continued and tremendous *flight* to the land of Zion, (the only place of deliverance until Jerusalem is built,) will be as the roaring voice of Jehovah out of Zion. Search the scriptures, for they are they which speak of these things. Already the emigration from the Islands of the Sea, shows that they are waiting for the law of God to be administered to them. A late Nauvoo paper states that one hundred and fifty Latter-day Saints, from the Sandwich Islands, (probably most of them natives,) have just arrived in California, moved by the Almighty Spirit of gathering to go to Zion, and thereby flee from the wrath that is coming upon the nations; for "every island shall flee away and be moved out of its place." But this is only a small part of the native Saints of those Islands that have been brought to obey the law of God.

The spirit of gathering not only rests upon Saints, but also upon clouds of emigrants, who go westward as doves before a storm. These emigrants outrun the proclamation of the gospel by the Elders. They literally press into the land of promise in such crowds, and with such unconquerable perseverance, that it reminds us of the multitudes that lay at the pool of Bethesda, waiting for the moving of the waters. Multitudes of them will, doubtless, enter into the order of the gospel, and receive their inheritance among the righteous, that now know not why they are in such haste to emigrate. Thus the Gentiles are gathering themselves for safety, though they know it not. The Lord is propitious to Zion; all things are working gloriously. The United States have granted permission to the Saints on the Omaha lands to remain until it suits their convenience to remove. This will allow emigrating Saints the privilege to rest and replenish their provisions under the protection of Government. Elder Almond W. Babbitt, we understand, has also obtained the commissioned rank of Major in the Government service, with instructions to build a fort or block house at the pass in the Rocky Mountains. This, we trust, will furnish employment, and tend to render provisions and money more profuse among the Saints at a point in the mountains where they will most need them. Thus the dangers of war, bring the Government to lend their aid to the faithful, and inspire us with gratitude and attachment to the President of the United States and his Cabinet. May God bless the President and Rulers of the United States, so that the law of kindness may pour from their lips and their hearts, until the wounds of this afflicted people are healed; for there is no people under the whole heaven so loyal to that Government, or that will make such sacrifices to sustain her noble and free institutions, as the Latter-day Saints. And such is about to be their peculiar geographical position, that their influence may tend vastly to the weal or woe of that great nation.

One thing we want to say to the beloved Saints in England touching emigration, before we close our remarks, already very much protracted. Let them not think of emigrating under any ordinary circumstances, without taking instructions from a proper source. We will state an example of a number of persons (part of them Saints and a part otherwise,) that are now in this port bound to the Camp by way of New York. Without our knowledge they paid £85 to be conveyed to New York; but the New York Saints were instructed to go to the Camp by way of New Orleans, and the expense of passage from New York to New Orleans is, probably, nearly as great at this time as from Liverpool to New Orleans. For about £50 they might have obtained their passage from Liverpool direct to New Orleans, and made a saving of £50 or £60. If they had waited to go in a large company of Saints, their expenses would have been considerably less throughout the whole journey, besides the additional pleasure of journeying so great a distance with kindred spirits, whose united faith might save them from many disasters and temptations,

We are happy to say that they expressed, most penitently, their sense of the error into which they had fallen through inexperience of the way and order of God's house. Through their solicitation we cheerfully invoked blessings upon them for the future, and caused measures to be used to transfer their passage to New Orleans directly from this place.

When the time comes for the Saints to emigrate, it will give us the greatest pleasure to give it a speedy announcement, and employ all wise means to facilitate a cheap and speedy embarkation to the resting place of the Saints. Are any of the Saints out of employment? neglect no opportunity to spread the knowledge of the gospel, for herein you may reap greater blessings than you could possibly in drawing a few shillings from the mills and work-shops. Finally, may the angel of the Lord encamp round about you, now and for ever more. Amen.

In the 7th number of the STAR we gave notice that arrangements would be made for a reprint of the Hymn Book, for which there is such constant demands from our book agents. We accordingly made an arrangement with a respectable printer of this city and expected to have a sufficient number of copies bound in time to send off with the ninth number of the STAR, but we have been disappointed. Upon our return from the Derbyshire Conference we found that the printer had made an estimate so far below the sum for which he could afford to print the book, that we released him from the contract. We are negotiating with another printer and nothing will hinder a reprint but want of funds; but still we shall doubtless have an edition out in the course of a few weeks. The times are so propitious for the spread of truth that we want all our various publications disbursed among the Conferences and Churches, in order to help the living preacher.

The desire of the Saints in Liverpool and many other places is waxing unusually warm to rid their garments of the blood of all men, and leave a faithful testimony to this nation before they depart from its shores. And the spirit of enquiry on the part of those who have not yet obeyed the gospel is every way encouraging. The congregations of the Saints are increasing, and our Halls and places of worship are becoming too inadequate for the swelling tide of inquirers. Well, then, ye Elders of Israel and Saints generally, roll on the work. As the warm season, favourable to out-door preaching approaches, search diligently in every town and village, and ascertain who in it is worthy of eternal life. In the midst of wrath, Gbd is showing mercy by inclining the ears of multitudes to hear the words of life and live. The places where the gospel has long been preached are reviving into new life.

We are happy to say that our beloved brother Russel reached Halifax in health and safety, rejoicing greatly in the God of truth as we learn by brother W. A. Smith of H——. We have heard nothing yet from the three beloved Apostles, who left Liverpool on the first and twenty-third of February last, but expect to hear soon.

We have printed Licenses or Certificates for such conferences as may apply. Price 2s. per hundred.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Liverpool, April 20th, 1847.

Mr. Editor,—Dear Brother,—Permit me through the medium of the *STAN* to say, Farewell to the Saints of the British Islands, after twelve months' labours, in which many instances of fallibility have been shown, amid the many efforts for the promotion of the interest of the kingdom of God. Notwithstanding the storms of sorrow brought upon me by the surrounding circumstances into which I have been thrown, I have, thus far, steered my bark (in hope) free from the shoals of apostacy. God be praised! When for a moment I review my twelvemonth's career, what cheering things on the one hand, and warnings on the other. My arrival here in the days of the presidency of certain individuals—the circumstances attending the same—have, to a greater or less extent, followed me like an evil genii. Yet, sir, I am to blame. I am one year older. I have learned more. I know a little more. I have been the frequent topic of discourse, and the lighthouse to warn other mariners in the same ocean of circumstances. I say, farewell to England, and thank God the day has come. I go, to lie as clay in the hands of the potter; to receive some corrections, essentially needful for me before I am burnt, or baptized with fire. I have been beaten on every side: yet, like those toys used by children, which are so round on the bottom that they cannot be knocked over, so with me. I have only rolled down the stream; a few years hence, I have not had time by frequent contact with other stones to become smooth,—yet I hope to become smooth; no rough corners, but fit for use. I go to ask forgiveness. I go to humble myself, and cry, "spare the tree another year." Dig—dung it as much as you will, but spare it, and see if the tree cannot produce some fruit fit for the Master's table. Wherein my brethren can extract anything from my course worthy of note, or anything to warn themselves as brethren, take it freely; I will make no charge for *originality* or *copyright*. I am yet alive to the interests of the church. The thoughts of apostacy has never been uttered by my lips, nor nourished in my heart, for which I heartily and sincerely thank God. If any should seek to look with lowering eyes upon me—should seek further to traduce my character—let such forbear; hold, and remember you rob me of that which does not enrich you but makes me poor indeed.

Finally, my brethren and sisters, if I have wronged you in thought, word, or deed, forgive—forgive. Accept my hearty thanks for all your kindness manifested towards me; your many tokens of friendship I fondly cherish. May the very God of peace abide in your bosoms, and in your families, and bring you to Zion. Farewell, sir, let me have your prayers for a safe and speedy journey home. And I pray we may all meet in Zion's courts at last; and we can then tell over what troubles and conflicts we have passed. Till then, I again say, farewell!—Yours, in the bonds of the covenant, DAVID CANDLAND.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER GRANUA UAILE BY FIRE.—AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

From the Freeman's Journal, of the 15th ult.)

A most melancholy catastrophe, attended with considerable loss of life, took place yesterday morning, on board the Granua Uaile steamer, bound from Liverpool to Drogheda, when about thirty miles east of Lambay. The accounts of this painful and fatal accident were various and confused, but from the best inquiry that the nature of the case and the time would permit, we were enabled to collect the following facts, which may be relied on as correct so far as they go. The ill-fated steamer left Liverpool about eight o'clock on Tuesday night, bound for Drogheda. She was commanded by Captain Rawdon, who is said to be an experienced seaman—was laden with flax and wheat, and carried a considerable number of passengers—some say 250, others about one hundred and fifty, while others state the number at one hundred; but on this point nothing satisfactory could be ascertained, as it appears that a considerable portion of the passengers were persons who had gone to Liverpool with a view of emigrating to America, but being unable to find vessels in Liverpool, were returning again. These parties being provided with free tickets, their names did not appear on the ship's books. Many of the passengers were cattle dealers, and from a conversation with one of them it appears that about six a.m., and after the steamer had passed Holyhead, all on board were aroused by the cry of "fire, fire"—an awful rush took place towards the deck, and the confusion became so great, and the people so alarmed that none of them we met appear to have any knowledge of the state of facts or the condition of the ship. The only thing they remembered was that the vessel was on fire—the bunkers or coal holds having ignited in the first instance. Every exertion

was made to subdue the destructive element, but the vessel being so crowded, and the consternation so terrific that the efforts made to save her were retarded, and proved unsuccessful. The scene, as might be expected, is said to have been one of the most harrowing nature. For a long time the captain was most sanguine in his hopes of subduing the fire. In this state the fire raging below, but not appearing above, the vessel kept on her course till about seven o'clock, when she was observed by the *Bessy*, fishing smack, of Ringsend, belonging to Mr. Bartlett, and Mr. William Pullen, of the same place, the latter of whom, the skipper, was on board the *Bessy* at the time, when those of the passengers and crew who were on deck were rescued from their awful condition. The crew of the *Bessy* consisted of Mr. Pullen, John Parker, his mate, George Upham, and a boy named William Symes, an apprentice. Pullen's account of the transaction is very meagre. He says that between six and seven o'clock he saw a steamer in the distance, and thought she was in distress from the way "she went about." After some observations and converse with his crew, he bore down on her, and on nearing her, found her on fire, the people on board screaming, and many of them clinging to her sides. At the time Pullen came up, the flame had not burst out, but was still confined in the interior. He and his crew took sixty-nine persons on board, by the aid of boats—the smack standing off lest the fire might be communicated.

The brave fellow, to use his own words, "was anxious to save the people," and was so absorbed that he could give a very poor account of the transaction. His mate, John Parker, whose exertions were equal to those of his commander, appears to have been more observant, and gives a more circumstantial and detailed account of the calamity. He said, "that a little after sunrise they saw a steamer about thirty miles east of Lambay, but did not notice her much at first; they thought there was something wrong, as she did not appear to be moving. On closer observation, they saw a steady dark cloud of smoke issue from her, but did not know, or even suspect, that she was on fire at the time. They were steering about south east by east at the time, and in the direction of the steamer. When they came nearer, he called the skipper, and remarked that he thought the steamer was on fire. The skipper looked out, and said, 'She is on fire—there's a boat a-stern—lie up to her.' They made all way towards her, and came close to the boat. There were about eight or nine persons in it at the time, whom they put on board the smack. Parker and his companions then got into the boat, and went to render the people on board the wreck all the assistance they could. Their own small boat was on board, and George Upham, of the *Bessy*, lowered it, and got into it by himself, and pulled for the steamer."

At this portion of the brave fellow's narrative he was interrupted by George Upham, a fine athletic young fellow, who said, "Yes, I took off a good many in that boat, but the crew of the steamer didn't assist me, and what I thought worse of than all was, the loss of a poor old woman whom I thought to get in four times, but I missed her, and she sunk."

Parker.—Yes, I saw you, brave lad, at that—you did your best. Parker then went on to state, that they went four or five times to the steamer with the boats, and took off every living soul on and about the steamer. "The last he took off (he remarked) was a poor woman and her child. The unfortunate woman was clinging to a rope for a long time, and when rescued, said that only for a knot that was on it she would have been unable to hold for half the time. As soon as they got all on board the smack they inquired for the captain, and heard that he was overboard. They then went in search of the captain in the steamer's drift, and after some time found him with a life buoy attached to his person. They took him below and used all the means in their power to restore him, but all to no use, though he showed signs of life when first taken out of the water.

The crew of the brig seeing all hope of saving the vessel at an end, bore straight for Dublin, (where she arrived about six o'clock yesterday evening), and soon lost sight of the steamer. None on board saw her sink, and the general impression was, that she still continued to float when they lost sight of her.

When Pullen and his humane companions got the people on board, they bore away from the steamer. The fire by this time had burst forth above with great fury, and seemed likely soon to effect the destruction of the vessel. The heat emitted was almost unendurable, and the bellowings of an unfortunate bull on deck, as the flames surrounded him, are described as most terrific. From all we could learn from the mate, who stated that he checked the tickets, he did not think there were more than thirty passengers lost, but he could not be sure, as there were a good many persons going back to Drogheda free, and their names were not entered on the books. The mate said their might be about sixty lost, and he feared some were smothered with the smoke below. All who were on deck, or clinging to the vessel when the *Bessy* reached, were saved, including forty-five passengers and twenty-four of the crew—in all sixty-nine. One man had his leg broken jumping into the boat with a child in his arms—three women were injured, and a child scalded. The injured persons were sent to Baggot-street hospital, on the arrival of the *Bessy*.

The above are the particular facts connected with this sad affair; in addition to which the following general information was obtained:—

When the first alarm of fire was given, one of the steamer's boats was lowered, but the rush of people into her was so great that she swamped and almost all perished. The crew of the steamer, with the exception of the captain, were all saved; and Parker states that the mate told him the unfortunate gentleman could have saved himself, but that he refused to abandon his vessel while there was the most remote chance of saving her, and that he vowed he would not stir until passengers and crew were all safe—a determination which cost him his life, for it appears in the last extremity he took the life buoy and jumped overboard. A poor woman, one of three saved, could tell no more of the occurrence than that she was awoke out of bed, and in the general consternation which prevailed, she leaped overboard, and was picked up in a boat by the brave lad Upham. When she recovered, she found, to her inexpressible joy, her husband safe on board the *Bessy*. The passengers saved, with the exception of the persons sent to the hospital, and a few others who sought and obtained refuge about the quays, took their departure yesterday evening by the train for Drogheda, as did also the mate of the ill-starred steamer and all the crew. The mate took all the books which he had saved, with him, but Mr. Walsh, the agent for Lloyd's, at this port, obtained the names of the passengers who were booked previous to the mate's departure. The lateness of the hour, however, prevented us of getting a copy of the list. There was no property belonging to the passengers or crew saved, except whatever money they had about them, and the clothes they wore. The passengers were mostly poor people, many of them, we understand, were cattle jobbers, and with a generosity characteristic of true Irish feeling, they subscribed the sum of £8, as a token to their deliverers, Mr. Pullen and his gallant crew. It would be impossible to overrate the noble conduct of these men, which might vie with that of the captain of the ship who rescued the unfortunate sufferers of the Tweed steamer, and for whom the inhabitants of Savannah subscribed a sum of four thousand dollars. It is to be hoped that Pullen and his crew will meet with the reward to which their bravery and humanity entitle them. On inquiry last night at the hospital, it was ascertained that the patients were doing as well as could be expected.

There was a prize bull on board, valued 100 guineas; the animal was burned.

On Thursday an inquest was held at Dublin on the body of Captain Rawdon, before Dr. Kirwan, one of the coroners for the city. After a minute examination of several witnesses the Jury came to the following verdict:—

"We find that the said Captain Thomas Rawdon's death was caused by accidentally drowning, in his attempt to escape from the fire which had taken place on board the steamer *Grannus Uaile*, on the 14th of April, 1847, off Lambay, of which vessel he was captain.

"From the evidence which has come before us we have as yet no means of ascertaining how this melancholy fire originated, but we do not attribute blame or want of proper precautions to either the owners, captain, or crew, of this ill-fated steamer.

"The jury desire to express their high admiration of the truly noble and praiseworthy and spirited conduct of Captain William Pullen, and the crew of the *Bessy* smack, by whose exertions, assisted also by the crew of the steamer, sixty-nine human beings were rescued from an untimely death. We strongly recommend Captain Pullen and his crew to the favourable consideration of the owners of the steamer, also to the Humane Society. We also beg to express our unanimous disapprobation and censure of the conduct of the captain and crew of the smack *Frederick*, for the heartless and unfeeling conduct exhibited by them in not affording the sufferers any assistance within their power."

We have learned that there were on board the ill-fated vessel ninety-one persons in all, including a crew of twenty, of whom sixty-nine were saved, from which it would appear that twenty-two have met an untimely fate, and that this loss of life was owing to the frantic rush of the sufferers, in the first instance, to get possession of two of the vessel's boats, into which the plunged, when the boats swamped, and both people and boats were lost.

We understand the vessel was supplied with the requisite number of boats, fire-hose, &c., according to the recent Act of Parliament. She was in good order, and from £3000 to £4000 had recently been expended in furnishing new boilers.

VARIETIES.

When any plan of national education is proposed in England, it always receives an opposition which may be illustrated by the fable of the 'old man and his two wives'; one pulls all the black hairs out of his head, the other all the white, until, in a very short time, the poor man is left without any hair at all.

There is an old maid in Walnut-tree Court, who can look so sour, that she goes out by the day to make pickles. It saves a heap of vinegar.—*Old Bachelor's Domestic Economy!*

EMIGRATION.—The extent of the emigration this season from all parts of the country will far surpass all the calculations that have been made upon the subject. The peasantry—the large as well as the small farmer and cottier—the cattle and pig dealers, the small traders and shopkeepers, are flying from the country in all directions. A vast number of vessels, employed in the importation of food, are taking return cargoes of emigrants; but still there is not half enough of shipping accommodation at the various outports, although great numbers proceed every tide to Liverpool, or some other English port, to seek a passage across the Atlantic. From all the facts that have fallen under my observation, I have no doubt that the emigration of the present year will exceed that of any previous five years. *Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.*

STATE OF TRADE.—**LANCASHIRE, THURSDAY, APRIL 15.**—The trade in the cotton mills at Rochdale, Whitworth, and their vicinities, is exceedingly dull, owing to the high prices of cotton. The operatives at nine factories are entirely out of employment. The hands at Messrs. George Howarth's mill, at Sudden-bridge, Castleton, have been stopped fourteen weeks, and, at present, there is no probability of their resuming work; the masters, however, make a free gift to all their hands of two days' wages per week, exclusive of paying their rents. The operatives at other cotton mills are working only six or eight hours per day, and the masters at many of them this week have stated, that, unless an alteration for the better speedily takes place, they will shut up their factories: distress increases every week. The operatives employed in the woollen business are in better circumstances than those employed in the cotton trade, and yet the flannel hand-loom weavers are only partially employed at a low rate of wages; those who work in the woollen mills generally have full employment. The trade in cotton factories at Heywood is dull; the hands at two large mills are entirely without work, and, at most of the mills, the hands are working short time; several masters have given notice of a reduction in the wages of factory operatives. At Bury, the factory operatives in the cotton trade are working three, four, and sometimes five days per week. The woollen business is also very dull, and distress increases. The silk trade at Middleton, and the neighbourhood of Manchester, is in a moderate healthy state, and the broad fancy silk weavers are fully employed. The silk smallware business is rather flat, &c. The hatting trade at Oldham, Denton, Droyloden, Stockport, and vicinities, is in a depressed state, owing to the inroads made in the manufacture of beaver and felt hats by the wearing of silk hats, great quantities of the former having been made in the above-named districts, and but few of the latter. The hatters, on an average, have not half employment, and wages are very low indeed. The woollen cloth trade at Saddleworth is very dull, and but few goods are now manufactured for the home trade; hands are only partially employed. In all the above districts there are loud complaints of the scarcity of money, and there are but few new houses in course of erection compared with last spring. The calico block printing business, in the neighbouring towns of Manchester, is exceedingly dull.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

HYMN

BY W. W. PHELPS.

*Sung at the Dedication of the HOUSE OF THE LORD, in the City of Joseph,
May 1st. 1846.*

Ho! ho! for temple's completed,
The Lord hath a place for his head;
And the priesthood in power now lightens
The way of the living and dead.
See, see, 'mid the world's dreadful splendour,
Christianity, folly, and sword;
The Mormons—the diligent Mormons
Have rear'd up this house to the Lord!
By the wisdom and spirit of JOSEPH,
Whose blood stains the honor of state;
By tithing and sacrifice daily,
The poor learn the way to be great.

Mark, mark, for the Gentiles are fearful,
 Where the work of the Lord is begun;
 Already this monument finished,
 Is counted one miracle done!

Gaze, gaze, at the flight of the righteous,
 From the "fire-shower of ruin" at hand;
 Their prayers and their suff'rings are wrathing
 Jehovah to sweep off the land!

Sing, sing, for the hour of redemption—
 The day for the poor saints' reward,
 Is coming for temp'ral enjoyment,
 All shining with crowns from the Lord!

Watch, watch, for the blessing of Jesus
 Is richer the farther it's fetched;
 The wonderful chain of our union
 Is tighten'd the longer it's stretch'd!

Shout, shout, for the armies of heaven
 Will purify earth at a word;
 And the TWELVE, with the SAINTS *that are faithful*,
Enter into the joy of their Lord.

A FRAGMENT.

TO MISS E. B.

I saw her tread the verdant mead,
 With graceful mien and fairy lightness;
 Pure were the hues her cheeks display'd,
 And dazling beam'd her eyes with brightness.

With charms that dwell at beauty's shrine,
 Nature with partial hand had crown'd her;
 Love, with its influence divine,
 Shone forth in radiancy around her.

The smiling fields were deck'd so gay,
 With odours sweet the air perfuming;
 And she was clad as rich as they—
 As pleasing too—yet unassuming.

She lean'd on him who strove to gain
 Her heart by his unfeign'd addresses;
 And, conscious he sued not in vain,
 Press'd her sweet lips with many kisses.

The tender flame each bosom own'd,
 And pure each wish was there concealing;
 They lov'd—then oh! the spell that bound
 Their young hearts in one hallow'd feeling.

The sacred vow they warmly breath'd—
 A vow that death alone could sever;
 And the sweet garland Love had wreath'd,
 A few short months would Hymen give her.

* * * *

I saw her tread the mead alone,
 A spot that oft her soul delighted;
 But ah! the vivid glance was gone—
 The rose that deck'd her cheek was blighted!

She wildly gazed—the vacant stare
 From that fair brow, oh, how unseeming!
 She started, as some friend were there,
 Or some faint rays of hope were gleaming.